

Be wiser than other
men if you can...

The Gateway

...but don't tell them so.

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Tuition increase: only a rumour?



This student has less trouble swallowing a pie than most of us will have in stomaching the foreseen tuition fee increase. It may mean up to \$100 more each year.

by Kevin Gillese

Students at the University of Alberta may be faced with a tuition fee increase in the near future - an increase which may run as high as 25-35% above present tuition costs.

President of the University, Harry Gunning, has not been available for comment concerning the rumours that his administration will introduce a motion at the February meeting of the Board of Governors calling for just such a tuition fee increase.

Vice-President (Academic) M. Horowitz, however, stated that although no official decision concerning the matter had been reached as of this time, his

personal feeling was that "given that the maximum funding from the provincial government to the U of A will be only an 11% increase over last year's, and given that such an amount will be insufficient to meet the projected expenditures of the university next year, we must ask for an increase in tuition fees."

In the wake of the provincial government's 11% ceiling on grants to universities and colleges, rumours of possible fee increases at post-secondary institutions throughout the province have recently been circulated - the University of Lethbridge has already passed a formal motion calling for an unspecified increase in its students' tuition costs. These moves, both those proposed and those already initiated, were recently condemned by the Executive Committee of the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS).

FAS cited the provincial government's 11% grant ceiling as the main reason why institutions are now looking at increased tuition fees - that is, in order to make up for their loss of revenue.

FAS Executive member Terry Sharon, who is also vp services of the Students' Union, pointed to the warning which FAS issued following its founding conference last fall, which stated that if the 11% ceiling was implemented, tuition fees would be increased. He added that any tuition fee increase would add to the already large financial burden that students must face when attending any post-secondary institution in Alberta.

Concerning the immediate effect such an increase might have at the University of Alberta, Sharon said that he felt such a move might indicate a reversion to a "money" elite.

"Is accessibility to higher education going to be judged on merit," he said, "or instead on the ability to sustain a period of financial burden and/or debt?"

Vice-President Horowitz says he also shares the concern of students worried about limiting accessibility to university - "I don't want any student who wishes to attend this university to be financially incapable of doing so." - but he is also concerned with maintaining the academic standards, and particularly the already threatened student/staff ratio on this campus.

"We're actually faced with three decisions if we do make the decision to raise tuition fees. Those are to meet bare expenses and lose some staff, to meet all expenses and keep staff constant, or to add people to the staff."

Horowitz pointed out that although the university has been able to keep the staff numbers constant for the past three years, during 1973-74 nearly all the staff positions which were vacated due to retirements and resignations were left vacant. "As a result we're now where we were in 1971 in terms of staff numbers (1550) but in the meantime we've grown by 1750 students."

Summer saviour returns

by John Kenney

The SU's housing registry, the impromptu answer to the housing crisis this past summer, has been resurrected for another season of operation.

"Hopefully, we'll get it going by February," said Terry Sharon, vp services. Originally it was scheduled to open January 1, but, says Sharon, "we've been having problems. First of all we couldn't find an office."

The housing registry will run on a part-time basis until there is more demand, in July perhaps. Until then the winter housing registry will consist of a minimal amount of advertising with the housing being listed bulletin board style rather than booklet form.

In the booklet all rents will be listed. If landlords refuse to mention the amount of rent, they will not be listed. Thus the booklet operates as "a sort of rent-review board, in a sense."

It is assumed that the person hired for part-time work with the registry will continue to become the Housing Registry director in the summer. Over the winter he could build up contacts and grow familiar with the operating procedure to be used in the summer housing registry.

The housing registry appears to be turning into a permanent feature of S.U. services. As Sharon comments, "As much as we hate to admit it, the housing problem will be with us because the provincial government refuses to act."

Housing handlers hope for more

Are you looking to rent a tidy three bedroom bungalow in a quiet neighborhood for only 150 dollars per month? Chances are you won't find a bargain like this with the fledgling City of Edmonton Housing Registry, but it's a fair place to start.

Although there were 241 prospective tenants registered with the agency at last count compared to only 81 vacancies, 12 people have been placed so far since opening day three weeks ago and a steady growth is indicated.

Mr. Ken Harris, administrator of the registry says

that one of the main problems affecting tenant placement stems from the majority of clients asking for 2 and 3 bedroom accommodations. Most available housing is of the 1 and 2 bedroom variety, some with rents the average citizen is unwilling or unable to pay. Harris adds that of the real estate companies and apartments contacted by the registry, only 50% were enthusiastic and responsive. Of the remainder, many are skeptical, holding a wait-and-see attitude to first determine the credibility of the new registry. Others are up in arms, claiming

that the registry, entirely funded by city council, has no right to compete with the existing private rental agencies.

Given time to implement its long-term growth program, the registry hopes to overcome these and other problems in order to provide Edmontonians with what Harris calls a truly 'personalized service.' With financial assistance from city council, the registry plans to hire field workers to work directly with those groups and individuals experiencing special difficulties in their search for accommodation. Firms requiring rental information for personnel brought from outside the province and referrals from the Immigration Department as well as community organizations such as the Boyle Street Co-op and various senior citizen groups, are among those seen by Harris as benefitting from the improvement in public contact.

Anyone wishing to register with the housing registry, tenant or landlord, can do so simply by phoning 426-1732. The office is open from 9 am till 5 pm on weekdays with an electronic answering service in operation after hours. There is no registration fee.

would account for \$5000 of the total. The remainder would be split on records and operational expenditures.

Should the motion be passed the radio station is slated to go on closed circuit this term, cable by summer session, and by carrier current next fall. It will be structured similar to the

continued on page 2

CKSR: Dead air to live campus issue

A move is afoot to revive the now defunct university radio station, CKSR. A motion will soon go before council to approve an operating budget of \$6000 for the station, which would put CKSR on the air within the semester.

At one time CKSR used to broadcast city-wide as part of the CKUA program but was later restricted to closed circuit airing. In February 1974 the station made an application for an FM license, which was refused by the Canadian Radio and Television Commission. Resultantly, much of the staff of close to thirty members quit, and in April 1974 CKSR was shelved due to cutbacks in student services. Since that time the issue has been largely ignored, while thousands of dollars worth of broadcasting equipment owned by the Students' Union has lain idle in the deserted CKSR studios.

The proposal coming from Gene Borys, vp finances, allows for two paid positions, those of general manager and either a technical person or a programmer, whose salaries

After completing one of the most successful semesters of production in years, The Gateway suddenly faced a potential catastrophe when virtually half of the editorial staff resigned, leaving behind a handful of shocked, but dedicated staffers.

Cam Cole, sports editor, resigned to enter the kingdom of the bourgeois press. His by-line can now be seen from time to time in the Edmonton Journal. Features editor Harald

Kuckertz resigned to devote more time to studies, as did news editor, Cathy Partridge. Our condolences to them all.

Greg Neiman, editor-in-chief, nearly "took the big step" and landed up in The Red Deer Advocate, but they didn't want him right away. Our condolences to The Advocate.

At any rate, plans are in effect to continue the increase in size, scope and coverage of The Gateway, despite the loss of

NEW Gateway hire & higher

staff, which we hope to make up before the end of next week. Persons interested in applying for the positions of arts, sports, or features editor are requested to phone 432-5168 or drop in to the office room 282 SUB for details of job requirements, etc. All three positions pay \$200 per month.

Volunteers interested in writing or submitting articles to The Gateway are also asked to call us up. More than just editors are needed.

Gateway accepted into news exchange

by Greg Neiman

The following is a background introduction to a report regarding the 38th national conference of Canadian University Press. Gateway's delegates, Lorean Lennon and Greg Neiman, attended the seven day conference at McGill University, Montreal.

In the next issue, a detailed report of changes in CUP's structure

together with a report on other changes and discussions regarding student press will be made. But first a short prologue explaining CUP and its structure must be made.

With the beginning of the next publication year CUP will offer its readers a more unified, cohesive coverage of national education and social-oriented issues.

Generally speaking, it was slow to start, but it ended with a unified agreement to begin upgrading the news and feature services through increased staff size and better fiscal planning.

Gateway's relevant history with regards to CUP began with an ending in 1971. That year, Gateway's membership in the organization was revoked, because its hiring policies contravened CUP's by-laws.

The editor elected by the staff was not ratified by our

student council which later hired its own. CUP saw this as council control of a newspaper's editorial policy and transferred membership to Gateway's new rival, Poundmaker. The new paper claimed to be the official SU newspaper, (being composed of Gateway's disgruntled ex-staff) and held membership as such until it became a community newspaper, later to fold completely.

Gateway floundered for a number of years under the loss, during which time it built up its continuity and credibility and once more was of a mind to be a CUP member. Prospective membership was granted in January of last year, full membership at this conference.

What Gateway gains as a member of CUP is an entry into a collective union of student newspapers representing every university in Canada, as well as about 10% of the colleges, institutes, and schools in post secondary Canada. (Efforts are being made to increase that percentage). Total readership is upwards of about 300,000.

Membership allows us to partake in a nation-wide news exchange through the national office in Ottawa. Member papers file their stories to



Ottawa, which prints them in a twice weekly news and feature service mailed special delivery back to its members, or through a limited (but expanding) telex net, for those who can afford it.

Included with this is the opportunity to join another

collective, Youthstream, which is an exclusive advertising network administered by Cameron Consultants of London, which sells ads based on the large cumulative readership of its members. The survival of many CUP papers depends heavily on Youthstream advertising.

CUP as an organization is divided into four parts. These parts are called the Atlantic (ARCUP), Quebec (CUPBEC), Ontario (ORCUP), and Western

(WRCUP) regions. Each region elects its own executive and hires fieldworkers to assist member papers in upgrading their journalistic quality and efficiency.

Fees for all of this are set up on a sliding scale such that large papers help subsidize smaller ones.

Each year national conferences are held to arrange the business of the collective, to elect its national executive and to discuss improvements of the organization.

This year, a multi-year plan was discussed and accepted to solve several problems the membership felt were hurting CUP. The news service was felt to lack depth, it contained too few features, and was often slow. (The mail strike didn't help either.)

The multi-year plan reaffirmed CUP's goals politically, and altered the structure of the national office to ease the heavy workload on staff. These items will be discussed in the next issue, together with a detailed explanation of the discussion that arose, and the reasons for expansions which will result in increased fees to the members.

A general comment from the delegates from the Gateway are that we are pleased with the changes we decided on and are proud to have been accepted into the organization. Improvements are definitely on the way, and we intend to be part of them.

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Exam blues blasted

NEA, WASHINGTON, D.C. - Standardized tests are "like a lock on the mind, a guard at the factory gate," says the executive director of the National Education Association, noting that "the only real beneficiaries, aside from the test marketers themselves, are insecure school managers striving for comfort in their relations with school boards, legislators, and governors."

Terry Herndon, in a speech delivered at a Commonwealth Club luncheon in San Francisco, said the tests follow the technical/industrial model in which teachers are treated like assembly-line foremen and students are treated like cars.

"It's time to get the children out of the factory and back into the classroom where they belong," the former Michigan teacher declared.

Herndon explained he was talking about such things as college board tests, achievement tests given to elementary and secondary school children, graduate record exams, and the so-called IQ tests - in fact, any

test that compares performance to predetermined norms and is administered in identical form to large numbers of students.

The speaker said that current public dissatisfaction with the schools - including test scores - relates to the public mood which tends increasingly toward fear, cynicism, and frustration.

It is the concern for quality education that has caused the NEA to call for a moratorium on standardized testing. Declaring that "standardized testing must go," he offered the following reasons:

- Education is a very complex process - entirely too complex for the most involved standardized test to measure. For example, in Michigan it was found that 45 separate factors or objectives were required just to describe math skills.

- People disagree on the goals of education. Some parents want job preparation; some college acceptance; others mere custodial care of something else. Yet standardized tests take for granted that everybody places equal value on whatever skill is being tested.

- Testing fosters big brotherism. "The assumption behind the tests," Herndon explained, "is that kids don't know what is good for them; parents don't know what is good for their children, and even teachers can't be trusted. Such testing works against parent-teacher decision making and toward control by outside authorities."

- Testing encourages conformity at the expense of creativity. The only child to benefit is the absolutely average child - with testmakers defining average. Tests can dictate what a child must learn, obligate a teacher to concentrate on certain subjects at the risk of his or her job.

- Standardized tests fail to do what is claimed for them.

CKSR, from page 1

University of Calgary radio station, which is on the air twelve hours a day. The intention is to begin operation on a small scale. No advertising will be accepted, thereby eliminating any possible financial returns, but student service announcements will be aired. This is to be a prime function of the radio, for as vp services Terry Sharon explains, "We (council) feel that there is a need to increase communication between various student groups on campus, to give wider advertising to their activities."

Gene Borys seconded Sharon's statement, adding that "Music is secondary."

The Aftermath of Sexual Assault



"There is no doubt the problem exists," says F.B. Cookson, Director of University Health Service, although he hastens to add that he doubts that the campus is "populated by many rapists."

Since September 1974 the number of cases of sexual assaults on females, determined from the records of University Health Service, has been between 20 and 25. But in all of these cases, Dr. Cookson points out, there was concern of a suspected or actual pregnancy as a result. To estimate the actual number of sexual assaults "it would be more reasonable to multiply that figure by ten," he feels. This is said in view of the numbers of assaults which do not result in pregnancy, and the emotional trauma associated with rape which discourages victims from seeking help they are not sure is there.

"Those 20 or 25 represent only the tip of the iceberg," suggests Dr. Cookson. In Edmonton, which has the highest per capita incidence of reported rape in Canada, even this may be an understatement.

And what of those instances of sexual assault which may be just as damaging emotionally but which fall outside the legal definition of rape: exposure, attempted rape, unwelcome homosexual encounters, verbal abuse? Apart from personal knowledge of these incidents, there is no store of information available which would assist any efforts at preventing them.

If sexual assault is a problem, the limited availability of facilities to provide help and understanding for assault victims represents an equally pressing problem. Student Help, a volunteer service under the aegis of the Students' Union is able to offer limited assistance, as is the University Health Service. The latter, with five senior nurses specially trained to deal with the emotional aftermath of sexual assaults and related problems, as well as its staff of physicians and the nurses in residence (who are part of the service), has what could amount to the nucleus of an excellent rape

To many people, students and staff alike, the campus feels like home: it feels safe and comfortable, unlike other parts of town which possible feel alien by comparison. To those who live in residence or in the many apartment blocks adjacent to the University, it literally is home. But, like any community of its size and mix, it is not as safe as it seems, and where sexual assault is concerned, there is a definite, recognizable problem.



crisis centre, but unfortunately the service is not available on a 24-hour basis. While more than willing to offer all the help possible from the Health Service, Dr. Cookson readily agrees that "the solution is not in the existing set-up on campus."

The problem of sexual assault is complex and not susceptible to such facile solutions as increased street lighting or restrictions on



residences. Neither the provision of immediate and long-term aid for victims nor preventive measures can be undertaken by the University without adequate information on the nature and extent of the problem.

For this reason, General Faculties Council, at its November 3 meeting, requested that the Academic Women's Association, which is understandably concerned in this area, conduct an investigation into the problem of sexual assault on campus and bring forward recommendations that might assist the University in dealing with the problem.

A committee struck by the AWA, after a survey of what is known about sexual assault on campus and services available to victims, has prepared several preliminary recommendations. These draft recommendations include such items as the provision of emergency telephones throughout the campus, foot patrols inside and outside buildings during the evening and weekend hours to act as deterrents to loiterers, and a "what to do if..." list which could be widely posted.

However, the group feels it cannot make its final recommendations without a more adequate information base. "Perhaps because of the embarrassment of the situation, perhaps because of a feeling of

hopelessness that anyone would ever want to listen sympathetically, much less help, most victims never report that they have been assaulted," says Jean Lauber, President of the Academic Women's Association and a member of the committee.

In an effort to obtain information about sexual assaults and related incidents that have occurred over the past several years on campus, the Association has set up an electronic secretary (telephone 432-3225) that will record cases on a 24-hour basis, initially for one month, beginning January 10. If the response warrants it, use of the electronic secretary will be extended to the end of term. The accompanying questions should act as a guide to callers.

"We want to hear not only from rape victims," Dr. Lauber emphasizes, "but from victims of all similar kinds of threaten-

ing or traumatic incidents, attempted sexual assault, exposure, verbal abuse, homosexual encounters, men as well as women."

"We also want to stress that this is a completely anonymous survey. No names will be asked and no names used," she stated. "We feel that the impersonality of a tape recording may reduce any feelings of timidity the callers may have and therefore give us a better sampling and more complete information than we might otherwise receive."

Those who would prefer to talk to a person rather than a tape recorder should simply leave information about how they may be contacted; others who prefer to communicate their information on paper may write to Dr. Lauber in care of the Department of Zoology.

In case of emergency...

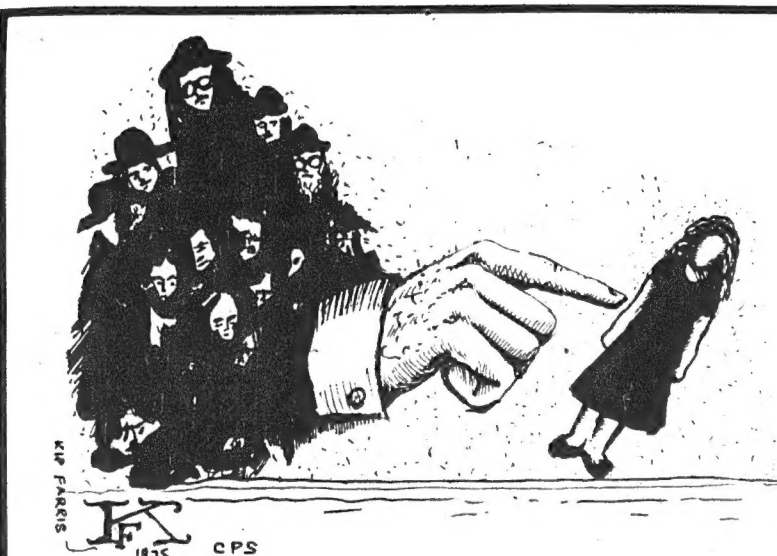
The AWA information line is *not* an emergency or rape crisis line. It is merely there to gather information which may ultimately prevent other sexual assaults from happening.

If there has been any physical injury, victims of sexual assaults should go or be taken immediately to the University Hospital Emergency unit.

University Health Service (telephone 439-4991, 8 a.m. to



10 p.m.), residence nurses, and Student Help (telephone 432-4357) are all prepared to give sympathetic assistance to assault victims.



What to do

The only way the Committee on Sexual Assault can obtain information about the kinds and extent of problems faced on campus is by hearing about *your* experiences. The survey is completely anonymous.

Please help us by dialing 432-3225 and giving as much information as you can, using these questions as a guide. Or, if you prefer to speak to a person rather than a tape recorder, please let us know how we can get in touch with you. If you would rather communicate in writing, please write to Jean Lauber, Dept. of Zoology.

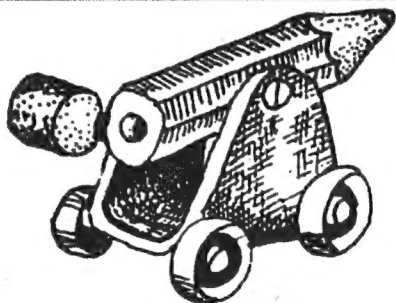
What we would like to know:

- about yourself. Are you a student/academic staff/non-academic staff? Age?
- about what happened. When did the incident take place? (time of day, month, year). Where did

it happen? Briefly, what happened? Did you know the assailant(s)? What was your immediate reaction? (fight back, scream, run, try to reason with the assailant) Was the incident connected with any other crime(s)? (robbery, armed assault, etc.) Were there any effects from the assault? (pregnancy; bruises or other injury; venereal disease; anxiety/depression; other). Did you seek help from - police/ Campus Security Force/ Student Help/ Student Counselling Services/ University Health Service/ other physician/ friends/ anyone else? What kind of assistance did you receive? Was it satisfactory?

If you did not seek assistance, why not? Are there any measures which could have been taken by the University or others which you feel might have prevented this incident from happening or might have helped you?





editorial

Hands off!

Get your grubby hands out of the policy of this newspaper!

After returning back to work yesterday, members of the staff of Media Productions, typesetter, advertiser, and productioneer for the Gateway, discovered their operation was under the scrutiny of the Students' Union. Not the student section of the SU, mind you, but the administrative section.

Only after asking around did these staff members discover that Media was under close investigation by a professional auditor for the purpose of discerning whether the equipment and personnel of Media were earning their worth. I suppose if someone in some office somewhere so decides, one of the largest, most efficient typesetting and production organizations run by students in Canada will be canned.

Leaving the Gateway with some bullshit outfit downtown, I suppose.

Well, if a scrutiny was underway, why were not the staff of Media informed first? Aren't they important enough to be told what might be happening to their jobs? Why the silent, negative approach?

And what about Media's prime contract, The Gateway? Are we under investigation as well? Will our services to students be canned by someone who is not a student if some overpriced CIA imitator decides to?

I contend that the policies of The Gateway are not to be tampered with or subject of approval from the Students' Union in any way. Any student service should be notified immediately if a study is underway to discern the service's viability.

The way Gene Nichol and Harry Goldberg have it now, it looks like we are all subject to suspicion of mismanagement, and God knows what other vicious crimes against the Students' Union or humanity.

For those students who may not yet know, there have been movements afoot to restrict The Gateway for a long time. Administrators in the Students' Union have pussyfooted around important advertising contracts, have griped of poor fiscal management, (during Gateway's most lucrative semester of production) have claimed overpayment of staff (now below minimum wage), and have generally gone out of their way to see the money granted to Gateway by the SU might not be spent.

We have to grapple for money Council has already given us, and we have been amply shown that we are mistrusted and always under suspicion.

I personally don't care who mistrusts me or suspects me of what crimes, but I resent that staff members, who closely affiliate themselves to The Gateway (close enough that distinctions are unrecognisable) are under scrutiny by bespectacled agents. And I doubly resent any plans actively in process to rob us of our typesetting and layout service.

If the administrators feel the shiny, efficient equipment is not earning its keep, why not increase the services it can satisfy? Has the administration seen fit to increase the need for typesetting equipment by removing restrictions on its prime contractor? No. Have they considered that a larger newspaper with a larger typesetting requirement could well recoup any losses on increased staff? No. They would much rather hold on to the reins and crack a whip and refuse either the horse to advance or stop completely.

I find this study reprehensible. I find the attitude of the administrators toward student services a frightful display of hypocrisy. We should have been told. We should have been asked how we could improve things ourselves. We should have been granted a right to dignity.

by Greg Neiman

GASP! It's more than pollution

READER COMMENT

The issue of smoking in public places receives more attention as medical evidence against smoking increases and various groups try to take action. What is the official university position on smoking? Merely this:

"Because the smoke of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes is disturbing and occasionally harmful to some persons, smoking during classes or instructional laboratories and examinations is prohibited."

This gem is from the *Code of Student Behaviour*. Note the word *during*. Smoking is presumably allowed before classes and during breaks, as well as in non-class areas that may have even less ventilation and a greater concentration of people.

Why the fuss, you ask? Recent evidence shows that non-smokers are severely affected by smoke, *more so* in some ways than smokers. The smoke from the burning end can have higher concentrations of noxious compounds than the other end. Altogether, non-smokers may get more of this "sidestream smoke" (as well as exhaled smoke) than the smoker, especially if they are downwind from the source.

If you are in a smoky area,

you are being *forced* to smoke. You may then enjoy free of charge the benefits of smoking: stinking clothes, hair, and skin; headache, gasping, high blood pressure and heartbeat, loss of alertness, debilitating respiratory diseases, cancers; other allergic, asthmatic, and cardiac reactions. And that's only a partial list.

The university's position would thus be laughable were it not so seriously inadequate. Even sillier was a recent memo to departments in the Humanities Centre which cited smoke as a fire hazard and destroyer of carpets and furniture. In other words, don't throw bombs, because you may break a few windows.

Smokers often try to defend their position by pointing to car pollution. Well, dear smoker, I don't do my limited driving in elevators, nor do I drop exhaust particles all over the food you eat. Nor, to counter another common retort from you smokers, does my drinking force *you* to drink. And did you know that car accidents can also be caused by drugged smokers' inability to react fast enough?

Most objections coming from smokers are irrelevant. Here the whole issue is the right to clean air indoors in public places. Other pollutions and addictions *are* problems, but the existence of one is no reason not to act against another. Smokers have no right to assault others, which is what they are doing.

Smokers and nonsmokers both should become informed about the problem. The Alberta Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association (482-6527) has plenty of material, and the local chapter of GASP (Group Against Smokers' Pollution - 482-6527 or 432-7648) wants your ideas. Everywhere, however, nonsmokers must speak out. They are nearly a 2-to-1 majority and will gain nothing by suffering miserably in silence.

The university rules need complete rewriting to make all indoors smoke-free except possibly private offices and a few specific, relatively isolated areas to be set aside for smokers. And the rules must also affect faculty, non-academic staff, and visitors. Students don't cause all the problems.

B. Forth

The old Zionism-racism ploy

Although it is often dangerous to dip into the kettle of racial and political strife in the middle east, one article from the Arab Information Centre looks interesting enough to stir up a little opinion here. Its a badly needed commodity on this campus.

Hope you enjoy it.

Ed.

The present uproar in part of the media against the United Nations condemnation of Zionism betrays a sad picture of inability or unwillingness to comprehend the situation as it exists in the Middle East and the world. This is partly due to a history of one-sided coverage of Middle Eastern developments as a result of certain political pressures. It involves a regrettable lack of objectivity and neutrality.

The fundamental change taking place in international power structure and relations is reflecting itself on the United Nations' purpose and function. The past domination of the World Organization by certain big powers is giving way to a more universal representation. Obviously, contemporary

issues and resolutions translate a picture of strong drive towards true and effective political, economic and social emancipation and justice.

The emerging new majority is facing the most undemocratic pressures in a futile attempt to stop the inevitable advance of history. Old gun-boat diplomacy would only harm the U.N. and undermine humanity's only hope to have a true democratic world political structure. Threats to withhold funds from and end the existence of the World Body is a stab in the back of freedom and democracy.

Attempts to link Zionism to Judaism and Semitism are unethical gimmicks that should be rejected by any democratic society. There is a fundamental difference between Judaism and modern Zionism. Rabbi Elmer Berger stresses in an article published in the New York Times on November 23, 1975. "This Zionism," he says, "has played the game of nations," and its laws "makes discrimination a matter of national politics and of demographic fact."

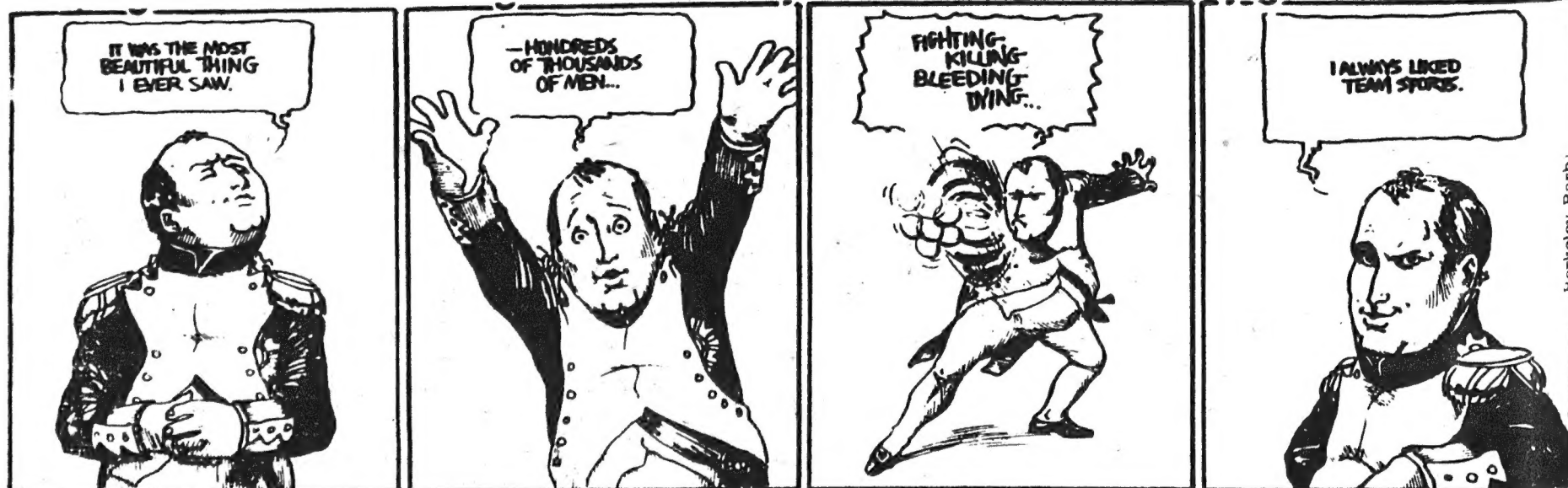
The anti-Semitism charge

levelled against the sponsors and supporters of the Resolution is ludicrous, for the Arabs themselves are Semites - a fact deliberately obscured by the same circles who lament the attack on the world's semites.

Zionism as exercised by Israel is a man-made purely racist and colonial political movement, envisaged to establish an exclusive Jewish state at the expense of the Palestinian people. In addition, Zionism tries to dislocate existing Jewish communities all over the world to separate them from their own societies, creating the double loyalty syndrome.

The U.N. Resolution is the outcome of a long history of repeated documented condemnations against Israel by various independent and U.N. bodies for its maltreatment of the Palestinian and other Arab populations under its occupation. There is hardly any loud protest in the same media against such actions. This cold deliberate indifference reveals selective morality and questionable double standards.

continued on next page



May we offer an interim alternative?

Editors needed!

Arts Editor Sports Editor Features Editor

Applications will be accepted for the rest of this week for the positions of arts, sports, and features editor for The Gateway.

Duties include soliciting, editing, and writing copy in each particular area of the newspaper. Also must organise staff and contribute to the general well being of the newspaper.

Writing expertise a must. Editorial training offered if necessary. Reduced course load preferred.

Salary - \$200 per month.

Apply in writing to The Gateway, room 282 SUB, or in person. Decisions to be announced early next week.



COMMENT, from page 4

The fact realised by the international community, remains that Israel is a discriminatory society. Israeli daily practices testify to this reality: while the Palestinians are denied their basic rights to self-determination, nationhood, political sovereignty, free political association and election; hundreds of thousands of Jews from Europe and elsewhere receive full Israeli citizenship upon their first arrival in Israel. Palestinians are jailed, deported and coerced; while Zionist Jews enjoy the proceeds of their expropriated property. Racism is openly practised in the form of racial and cultural superiority and discrimination against the Palestinian Arabs.

The Arab (Muslim and Christian) religious character and sanctities of sacred places like Al-Ouds (Jerusalem) and Al-Shalil (Hebron) are being deliberately profaned and looted.

Meanwhile, Zionist Israel is persistent in its attempts to liquidate the whole Palestine Question. Only this week, she sent 30 of its war planes to strafe three Palestinian refugee camps and a Lebanese village, killing over 100 people, mostly women and children. Israeli planes totally demolished a primary school occupied by its pupils, and dropped explosive bombs to exterminate Palestinian children, simply because they are non-Jewish. This brutal aggression was not the first of its kind, for other Arab civilian targets have been attacked by Israeli planes. These include the al-Baqar primary school in the Nile Delta, bombarded in 1970.

Deliberate deception of the international community cannot continue unabated. Facts are bound to surface and the legitimate struggle for justice and equality will triumph.

The Arabs, meanwhile, appeal to the Western con-

science to support their struggle for a just and durable peace with its two prerequisites: withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

letters

Equal indeed

I wish to respond to the letter written by Ms. Margaret Oseen appearing in the December 4th edition of *The Gateway*.

At one point in her letter, Ms. Oseen comments that there "is an unconfirmed rumour presently that there is an invisible quota on women in law."

I query the judgment on using unconfirmed rumours in support of one's argument. I also wonder to what extent Ms. Oseen inquired as to whether the unconfirmed rumour was, in reality, fact or rumour.

As a former member of the Faculty of Law Committee on Admissions which admitted the present first year class, may I make it absolutely clear that this Faculty does not engage in discrimination and that there is no quota, invisible or otherwise, on the number of women in Law. While it is true that there are more men than women in this Faculty, it is also true that more men apply for admission than women. In fact, while women constituted 20.7% of our applicants (i.e. 149 out of a total of 719), they constituted 22.6% of our offers of admission (i.e. 63 out of a total of 279). Moreover, of the 149 women who submitted completed applications for admission to the present first year class (and excluding four other women who withdrew their applications), offers of admission were made to 63 women. That is, offers were made to 42.2% of women applicants.

On the other hand, of the

570 male applicants (again excluding incomplete and withdrawn applications), offers of admission were made to 216 men. That is, offers were made to 37.9% of male applicants.

It is obvious that if, as Ms. Oseen declares, there is "no equality at U. of A.", the existence of any discrimination does not exist within the Faculty of Law. Also, I would hope that Ms. Oseen would, in future, take the trouble of checking the accuracy of her arguments rather than spreading "an unconfirmed rumour."

Gerald L. Gall
Assistant Professor

It helps to turn around

Regarding the recent changes for jogging around the ice arena: I can agree with running clockwise Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays but I must protest running counter clockwise the rest of the week. It is not as fast and I can't see where I'm going at all when I run backwards. Dummies!

Chuck Roast
Phys. Ed. 4

Foreign students should pay

I read with disappointment that the U of C did not decide to raise tuitions for foreign students. In calling (or at least implying) the proposal racist, you lower your standards of journalism to the bottom - you have used an emotional catchword to stir up some moralistic fervor. Race has nothing to do with it: The proposal would apply to all foreign students, including white Anglo Saxon protestant.

I attended the U of C last year, and overcrowding is a problem. In one of my engineering classes, there were more

than fifty students in a tutorial (i.e. seminar), which are supposed to be a personal interaction between students and faculty members. At least 25% of the class were not Canadian citizens or landed immigrants. This year the problem is much worse, largely due to an influx of foreign students.

If we complain about the outrageous student-teacher ratio, we are told that the budget does not allow an improvement. On the other hand, foreign students are allowed to pay tuitions heavily subsidized by Canadian taxpayers, and our classes become even more crowded.

It is manifestly *not* a right of a citizen of a foreign country to be educated in Canada, any more than it is his right to immigrate into Canada. A right to an education can only come from a commitment to a society: you have no right to be educated by a society that you will never contribute to.

The arguments in the International Students Pamphlet are simply a load. So what if the average foreign students contributes \$12,000 to our economy? The average graduate who remains in Canada will spend that much every year for the rest of his life. As for University fees, they are going up no matter what resolution is passed; I don't see the connection between that and the foreign students proposal of Wolf. The quality of education at the U of C has suffered, especially in the Faculty of Engineering, because of foreign students' attendance

Neil Edmunds
Engineering 2

Dear Mr. Edmunds;

By the same token, it is manifestly *not* the right of a students' union to discriminate against students that the university has already accepted. Granted, tuitions are going to go up drastically in Alberta. But when a university accepts a student, that student should be treated and given fee arrangements the same as for all.

Ed.

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The public are all aware of Dr. Einstein as the formulator of the theory of relativity. But it is generally uninformed as to his thinking in other spheres. In the following article Einstein relates in an encapsulated yet lucid manner his ideas on socialism. This article originally appeared in May, 1949 as an introduction to the first issue of the independent socialist magazine *Monthly Review*.

by Albert Einstein

Is it advisable for one who is not an expert on economic and social issues to express views on the subject of socialism? I believe for a number of reasons that it is.

Let us first consider the question from the point of view of scientific knowledge. It might appear that there are no essential methodological differences between astronomy and economics: scientists in both fields attempt to discover laws of general acceptability for a circumscribed group of phenomena in order to make the interconnection of these phenomena as clearly understandable as possible. But in reality such methodological differences do exist. The discovery of general laws in the field of economics is made difficult by the circumstance that observed economic phenomena are often affected by many factors which are very hard to evaluate separately. In addition, the experience which has accumulated since the beginning of the so-called civilized period of human history has - as is well known - been largely influenced and limited by causes which are by no means exclusively economic in nature. For example, most of the major states of history owed their existence to conquest. The conquering peoples established themselves, legally and economically, as the privileged class of the conquered country. They seized for themselves a monopoly of the land ownership and appointed a priesthood from among their own ranks. The priests, in control of education, made the class division of society into a permanent institution and created a system of values by which the people were thenceforth, to a large extent unconsciously, guided in their social behavior.

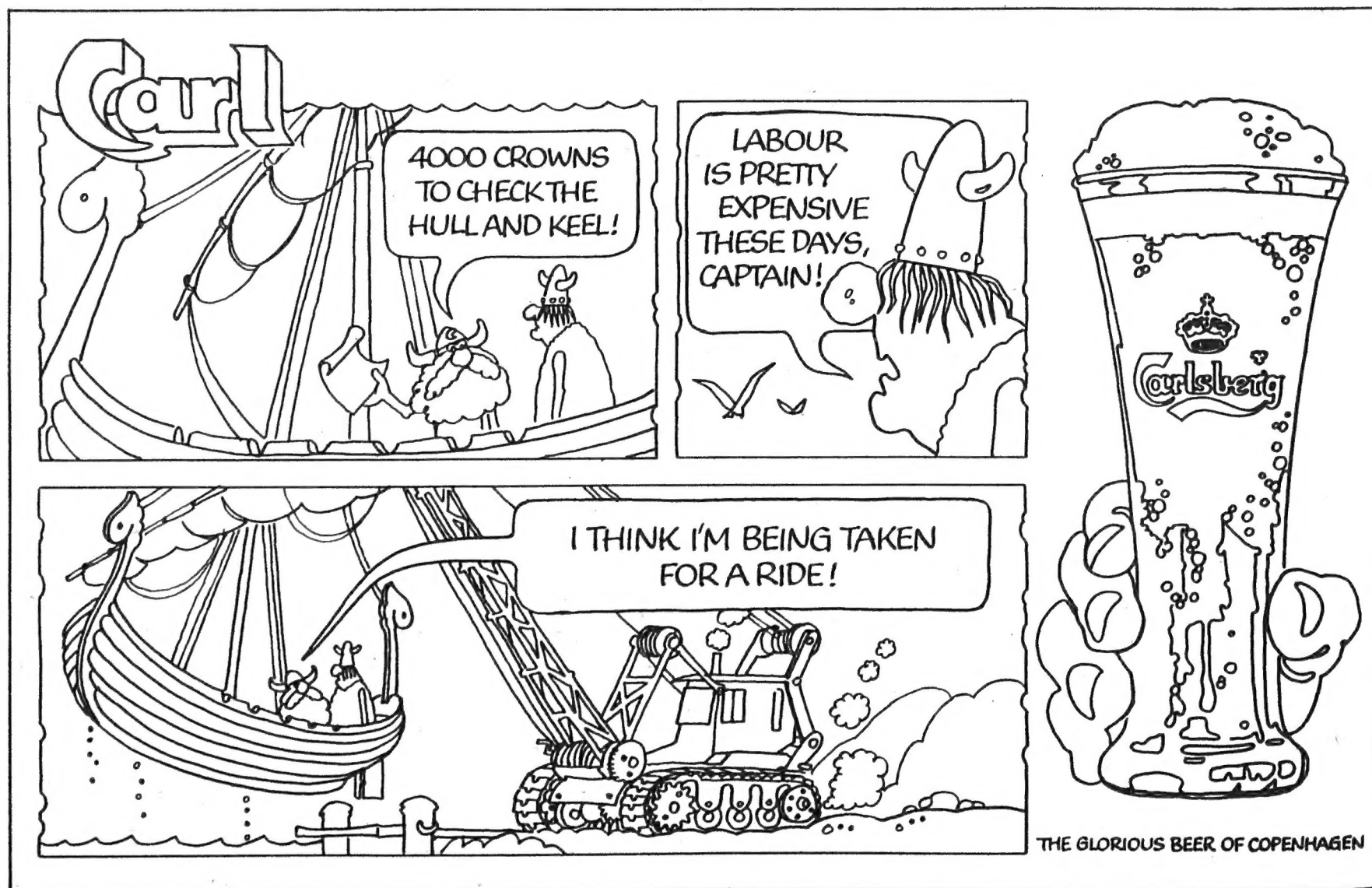
"Why"

But historic tradition is, so to speak, of yesterday; nowhere have we really overcome what Thorstein Veblen called "the predatory phase" of human development. The observable economic facts belong to that phase and even such laws as we can derive from them are not applicable to other phases. Since the real purpose of socialism is precisely to overcome and advance beyond the predatory phase of human development, economic science in its present state can throw little light on the socialist society of the future.

Second, socialism is directed towards a social-ethical end. Science, however, cannot create ends and, even less, instill them in human beings; science, at most, can supply the means by which to attain certain ends. But the ends themselves are conceived by personalities with lofty ethical ideals and - if these ends are not stillborn, but vital and vigorous - are adopted and carried forward by those many human beings who, half unconsciously, determine the slow evolution of society.

For these reasons, we should be on our guard not to overestimate science and scientific methods when it is a question of human problems; and we should not assume that experts are the only ones who have a right to express themselves on questions affecting the organization of society.

Innumerable voices have been asserting for some time now that human society is passing through a crisis, that its stability has been gravely shattered. It is characteristic of such a situation that individuals feel indifferent or even hostile toward the group, small or large, to which they belong. In order to illustrate my meaning, let me record here a personal experience. I recently discussed with an intelligent and well-disposed man the threat of another war, which in my opinion would seriously endanger the existence of mankind, and I remarked that only a supra-national organization would offer protection from that danger. Thereupon my visitor, very calmly and coolly, said to me: "Why are you so deeply opposed to the disappearance of the human race?"



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Socialism?" - a genius' essay

I am sure that as little as a century ago no one would have so lightly made a statement of this kind. It is the statement of a man who has striven in vain to attain an equilibrium within himself and has more or less lost hope of succeeding. It is the expression of a painful solitude and isolation from which so many people are suffering in these days. What is the cause? Is there a way out?

It is easy to raise such questions, but difficult to answer them with any degree of assurance. I must try, however, as best I can, although I am very conscious of the fact that our feelings and strivings are often contradictory and obscure and that they cannot be expressed in easy and simple formulas.

Man is, at one and the same time, a solitary being and a social being. As a solitary being, he attempts to protect his own existence and that of those who are closest to him, to satisfy his personal desires, and to develop his innate abilities. As a social being, he seeks to gain the recognition and affection of his fellow human beings, to share in their pleasures, to comfort them in their sorrows, and to improve their conditions of life. Only the existence of these varied, frequently conflicting, strivings accounts for the special character of man, and their specific combination determines the extent to which an individual can achieve an inner equilibrium and can contribute to the well-being of society. It is quite possible that the relative strength of these two drives is, in the main, fixed by inheritance. But the personality that finally emerges is largely formed by the environment in which a man happens to find himself during his development, by the structure of the society in which he grows up, by the tradition of that society, and by its appraisal of particular types of behavior. The abstract concept "society" means to the individual human being the sum total of his direct and indirect relations to his contemporaries and to all the people of earlier generations. The individual is able to think, feel, strive, and work by himself, but he depends so much upon society - in his physical, intellectual, and emotional existence - that it is impossible to think of him, or to understand him, outside the framework of society. It is "society" which provides man with food, clothing, a home, the tools of work, language, the forms of thought, and most of the content of thought; his life is made possible through the labor and the accomplishments of the many millions past and present who are all hidden behind the small word "society".

It is evident, therefore, that the dependence of the individual upon society is a fact of nature which cannot be abolished - just as in the case of ants and bees. However, while the whole life process of ants and bees is fixed down to the smallest detail by rigid, hereditary instincts, the social pattern and interrelationships of human beings are very variable and susceptible to change. Memory, the capacity to make new combinations, the gift of oral communication have made possible developments among human beings which are not dictated by biological necessities. Such developments manifest themselves in traditions, institutions, and organizations; in literature; in scientific and engineering accomplishments; in works of art. This explains how it happens that, in a certain sense, man can influence his life through his own conduct, and that in this process conscious thinking and wanting can play a part.

Man acquires at birth, through heredity a biological constitution which we must consider fixed and unalterable, including the natural urges which are characteristic of the human species. In addition, during his lifetime, he acquires a cultural constitution which he adapts from society through communication and through many other types of influences. It is this cultural constitution which, with the passage of time, is subject to change and which determines to a very large extent the relationship between the individual and society. Modern anthropology has taught us,

through comparative investigation of so called primitive cultures, that the social behavior of human beings may differ greatly, depending upon prevailing cultural patterns and the types of organization which predominate in society. It is on this that those who are striving to improve the lot of many may ground their hopes: human beings are not condemned, because of their biological constitution, to annihilate each other to be at the mercy of a cruel, self-inflicted fate.

If we ask ourselves how the structure of society and the cultural attitude of man should be changed in order to make human life as satisfying as possible, we should constantly be conscious of the fact that there are certain conditions which we are unable to modify. As mentioned before, the biological nature of man is, for all practical purposes, not subject to change. Furthermore, technological and demographic developments of the last few centuries have created conditions which are here to stay. In relatively densely settled



populations with the goods which are indispensable to their continued existence, an extreme division of labor and a highly-centralized productive apparatus are absolutely necessary. The time - which, looking back, seems to idyllic - is gone forever when individuals or relatively small groups could be completely self-sufficient. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that mankind constitutes even now a planetary community of production and consumption.

I have now reached the point where I may indicate briefly what to me constitutes the essence of the crisis of our time. It concerns the relationship of the individual to society. The individual has become more conscious than ever of his dependence upon society. But he does not experience this dependence as a positive asset, as an organic tie, as a protective force, but rather as a threat to his natural rights, or even to his economic existence. Moreover, his position in society is such that the egotistical drives of his make-up are constantly being accentuated, while his social drives, which are by nature weaker, progressively deteriorate. All human beings, whatever their position in society, are suffering from this process of deterioration. Unknowingly prisoners of

their own egotism, they feel insecure, lonely, and deprived of the naive, simple and unsophisticated enjoyment of life. Man can find meaning in life, short and perilous as it is, only through devoting himself to society.

The economic anarchy of capitalist society as it exists today is, in my opinion, the real source of the evil. We see before us a huge community of producers the members of which are unceasingly striving to deprive each other of the fruits of their collective labor - not by force, but on the whole in faithful compliance with legally established rules. In this respect, the entire productive capacity that is needed for producing consumer goods - may legally be, and for the most part are, the private property of individuals.

For the sake of simplicity, in the discussion that follows I shall call "workers" all those who do not share in the ownership of the means of production - although this does not quite correspond to the customary use of the term. The owner of the means of

since the members of legislative bodies are selected by political parties, largely financed or otherwise influenced by private capitalists who, for all practical purposes, separate the electorate from the legislature. The consequence is that the representatives of the people do not in fact sufficiently protect the interests of the underprivileged sections of the populations. Moreover, under existing conditions, private capitalists inevitably control, directly or indirectly, the main sources of information (press, radio, education). It is thus extremely difficult, and indeed in most cases quite impossible, for the individual citizen to come to objective conclusions and to make intelligent use of his political rights.

The situation prevailing in an economy based on the private ownership of capital is thus characterized by two main principles: first, means of production (capital) are privately owned and the owners dispose of them as they see fit; second, the labor contract is free. Of course, there is no such thing as a pure capitalist society in this sense. In particular, it should be noted that the workers, through long and bitter political struggles, have succeeded in securing a somewhat improved form of the "free labor contract" for certain categories of workers. But taken as a whole, the present day economy does not differ much from "pure" capitalism.

Production is carried on for profit, not for use. There is no provision that all those able and willing to work will always be in a position to find employment; an "army of unemployed" almost always exists. The worker is constantly in fear of losing his job. Since unemployed and poorly paid workers do not provide a profitable market, the production of consumers' goods is restricted, and great hardship is the consequence. Technological progress frequently results in more unemployment rather than in an easing of the burden of work for all. The profit motive, in conjunction with competition among capitalists, is responsible for an instability in the accumulation and utilization of capital which leads to increasingly severe depressions. Unlimited competition leads to a huge waste of labor, and to that crippling of the social consciousness of individuals which I mentioned before.

This crippling of individuals I consider the worst evil of capitalism. Our whole educational system suffers from this evil. An exaggerated competitive attitude is inculcated into the student, who is trained to worship acquisitive success as a preparation for his future career.

I am convinced there is only one way to eliminate these grave evils, namely through the establishment of a socialist economy, accompanied by an educational system which would be oriented toward social goals. In such an economy, the means of production are owned by society itself and are utilized in a planned fashion. A planned economy, which adjusts production to the needs of the community, would distribute the work to be done among all those able to work and would guarantee a livelihood to every man, woman and child. The education of the individual, in addition to promoting his own innate abilities, would attempt to develop in him a sense of responsibility for his fellow men in place of the glorification of power and success in our present society.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to remember that a planned economy is not yet socialism. A planned economy as such may be accompanied by the complete enslavement of the individual. The achievement of socialism requires the solution of some extremely difficult socio-political problems: how is it possible, in view of the far-reaching centralization of political and economic power, to prevent bureaucracy from becoming all-powerful and overweening? How can the rights of the individual be protected and therewith a democratic counterweight to the power of bureaucracy be assured?

Clarity about the aims and problems of socialism is of greatest significance in our age of transition.

Men's groups sometimes "painful"

OTTAWA (CUP) - Every Monday night Brian Carroll gets together with 'the boys'. During

intense four hour sessions he and his buddies may sip on a few beers, but instead of talking

sports, politics and business they discuss what it's like to be a man in this society.

They probe the pressures of being male, and the stereotyped roles laid out for men. Why can't men cry in public? Why must men always be the breadwinners? Why do men play a secondary role in child-raising? Why do men talk of their sexuality in boastful and vulgar terms?

These are just some of the questions Carroll and a friend, Roger Wells, wanted to look at when they formed Ottawa's first Men's Consciousness Raising group in February 1974.

As women have moved to examine sexual discrimination as it applies to them, many men have been left in the dark. Most have refused to budge on the issue while others have sensed the need to understand what feminists are saying and what it means for men.

Unfortunately Ottawa's first CR group disbanded after a few months since several of its members lost interest or left the city. But this September, Carroll and Wells started another one.

Its seven members range from married to separated to living with women. Most are in their early or mid-twenties,

some are students, others have jobs.

The main reason Eric Haar joined the group is "because the whole status quo is set up to keep men from realizing themselves."

Men's consciousness raising appears to be a growing thing in more ways than one. Carroll estimates there are about 25 groups in major centres across the country and as many as 700 in the U.S.

The ultimate irony is that men interested in joining or forming a CR group are advised to phone their local women's centre.

MATRIX OF EVIDENCE, from page 9

Olsen, the author and how much is just the work of my feverish imagination?

The work is largely devoted to factual accounts in the form of trial testimony or statements and so admittedly the book begins rather flatly. It launches into a very dry and mechanical account of the trail and evidence much as, I would suppose, a lawyer or judge

might. Olsen tries to make a dispassionate appeal to logic and reason. At times he may have succeeded too well, thus the emptiness or flatness of expression.

When this matter of innocence or guilt is raised at every juncture, it places our legal system in a harsh light. Latta would probably agree.

Bo Diddely

PEOPLE FROM OUR SIDE, from page 9

know people were happier in the old days... For myself, I am sad the Eskimo way is gone."

The book is not easy going. The writing style is so forward and simple that it becomes difficult to read at length, especially when one reads standard university fare on a general basis. But this makes the work that much more valuable, for it forces the reader to stop and think, to examine the complementary photographs, and

to imagine life as it must have been amongst a people so alien to our own. This is a feat which many history texts written by 'professionals' can hardly boast.

It is certainly not a work one should go to with expectations of word-play, semantic philosophy, or a thrilling narrative of savage life. For the book is only a simple history by a simple man, concerning the dignity of a simple people.

Kevin Gillese

Circle K-OK but not alright

This article is a challenge to action from the U of A Circle K Club. Too often, university students are content to simply talk about the many and varied problems in the world today without ever doing anything constructive about them. We feel that we are helpless to battle all the crises in the world today, but a start can be made by tackling all the minor

problems in our own backyards that together make up the major problems that we hear so much about. For the most part, we live very self-centred lives and we are much too willing to develop convenient excuses for not spreading some concern around.

Again in 1976, the U of A Circle K Club, a co-educational organization, is inviting students at this university to participate in a wide variety of volunteer service projects on campus and in the Edmonton area as a whole. The projects undertaken by the club include meaningful and necessary work with handicapped children, the mentally retarded and unstable, senior citizens, orphans, juvenile delinquents, drug addicts, veterans, children with learning disabilities, and so forth. The club also emphasizes various environmental, health and student concerns in its work. The projects normally take only as much time as you feel you can spare and there are no special membership fees or requirements.

A Circle K member is not necessarily a starry-eyed idealist. He is simply an enthusiastic person who would like to put some personal convictions about an imperfect world into useful action by sharing a little of his time and abilities. In short, he wants to help others by getting down to the grassroots of basic social and "people-oriented" problems. If these are things

that make sense to you, then we suggest you consider some of the activities Circle K has to offer.

Circle K International is an organization that believes in constructive action. It is a collegiate, co-educational organization that spans the globe. In fact, it is the world's largest student volunteer service group, having chapters on more than seven hundred campuses. The U of A Club also has occasional social activities that allow you to get to know some of your fellow students better.

If you want to become a member or just find out more about the club, then you are invited to attend a meeting. We emphasize again, that you need only devote as much time as you feel you can spare, no matter how small an amount of time that may be. The first meeting of the new term will be at 7:00 P.M. in Room 280 of the Students' Union Building. The meeting times for the rest of the term will be established then, projects discussed, and films shown.

If you can't make that meeting, drop by and see some of the members of the club in their booth on the main floor of SUB anytime on Friday, January 9th. The members will have a wide range of literature available at that time and they'd like to talk with you and get any ideas that you may have for meaningful projects.

For further information, or if both of these times conflict, call 436-0135 (Ken) or 435-1939 (Sibeal).



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The arts

Fleet of foot but still stumbling

The Quicksilver Messenger Service, one of the original San Francisco bands from the flower power days of '67, achieved respect with the lean, energetic guitar work of its first two albums (*Quicksilver* and *Happy Trails*). The addition of vocalist Dino Valenti and pianist Nicky Hopkins gave a more interesting, fuller dimension to the Quicksilver band. However, under the inept domination of the same Valenti, and with subsequent personnel changes, Quicksilver fell apart after several fair to poor quality albums.

Now after a few futile years of trying to form new bands (John Cipollina's Copperhead) and attempting to become integrated into the bands of friends (David Frieberg in Jefferson Starship) Quicksilver is back...right where they left off.

Sure there are subtle new touches: zesty female back-up vocals; tasteful synthesizer noises in order to sound more like a seventies band; even some competent studio help from Pete Sears (of Starship) and old friend Nicky Hopkins.

It is too bad, though, that in reforming, Quicksilver still hasn't learned to contend with its main problem - Dino Valenti and his inseparable lack of ego control. Don't get me wrong, I don't dislike Dino; his voice is great in harmony and back-up vocals (*Gypsy Lights*) and some of his composing is not bad (*The Letter* and *Witchsmoon*); but really he's not a blues-man. His horrendous job of semi-grooving the words to *Worrying Shoes* isn't even an amusing

parody. Or how about his honest-to-gosh old west humility in *Cowboy on the Run*. A freeway flyer maybe, but "I'm just a cowboy on the run"? He also has the annoying habit of lyrical exaggeration. (I've been trying to contact you for a hundred-thousand years") for the sake of making his words rhyme.

No, just because the best song on the album (*They don't know*) has no trace of Dino Valenti, it doesn't mean that Quicksilver can get along without him (as a matter of fact, Dino can be an important asset to the group, as he was in the *Just for Love* album).

Unfortunately Quicksilver will be unable to be consistently good (and they have the ability) unless they can restrain Dino and his ego aggressiveness.

Rod Allan

Intrigue, humour, and homosexuals spotlighted

For those who enjoy live theatre, the new year is being ushered in by what promises to be a lively and entertaining month.

Six new plays will begin running in January. The first of these is *Busybody* by Jack Popplewell, which will begin its run at Stage West tomorrow (the 7th) and play through until February 8. Billed as a "hilarious mystery-comedy," it looks like the typical light entertainment Stage West offers.

Then on January 12, *Hosanna* by Michel Tremblay opens at Citadel Too. As is common with Tremblay's material, this is listed "for mature audiences only" and is centred around two main characters, both of whom are homosexuals. *Hosanna* will run for two weeks.

On January 16 until 25, two other plays by Tremblay will run in Edmonton - only this time they will be presented in the original French versions. The plays, *En Pieces Detachees* and *La Duchesse de Langeais*, will be presented by Theatre Francais d'Edmonton (469-0829) in the College St. Jean auditorium.



The old order must give way to a new year of expectations

Walterdale will open the new year with *Relatively Speaking* by Alan Ayckbourn, running January 20-31 inclusive. This will be a fast, punny play and will be directed by one of Walterdale's experienced people, Frank Glenfield.

The final piece of live theatre to begin during January will be a play which has become a classic of this century - *The Glass Menagerie* by Tennessee Williams. Now 30 years old, the play is very well-known; it is being played by Theatre 3 and will run from January 27 to February 7.



He who calls the tune faces the music

Face the Music is plateau period E.L.O.

Electric Light Orchestra I was a debut album from a group in transition; there were still strong influences from the Move albums due to the eclecticism of Roy Wood. *E.L.O. II* showed a strong stylistic shift to the George Martin string sound of *Strawberry Fields* period Beatles. *On the Third Day* established E.L.O. as capable of maintaining and extending this style, which reached its musical and commercial peak at the pompous conceptualization of their much awaited fourth album, *Eldorado*.

Now we have *Face the Music* which is neither a step forward nor backward. Musically, it is on the same level with *Eldorado*. It contains competent E.L.O. style rockers such as *Poker* and *Evil Woman*, *Waterfall*, *Strange Magic* and *One Summer Dream* show the strings capable of also providing a lush, softer sound.

Group leader, composer and arranger, Jeff Lynne has kept basically the same production as previous albums but has added female vocalists to good effect on some cuts (*Evil Woman* and *Down Home Town*).

Lyrically, Lynne's words

have gone from the raunch and forcefulness of *On the Third Day* to blaten pretentiousness in *Eldorado* to a mixture of mysticism (*Strange Magic*) and banality (*Poker*). He even resorts to various tired cliches, as in *Evil Woman* ("a fool and his money soon go separate ways" and "you made the wine now you drink a cup").

Basically *Face the Music* is merely an extension of *Eldorado* with less pretense. This means that E.L.O. is faced with the possibility of falling into the artistic rut which waits for artists who rely on formula music (most notably middle

period Elton John).

Unfortunately E.L.O. lacks the mass acceptance of Elton, which would carry them financially through these musical doldrums.

The only cut which does show some originality is *Down Home Town* which uses fiddles for the string section and it seems strongly out of place in context with the rest of the album. The next album by this group will be a fairly crucial one, either leaving the group in stagnation or breaking ground to determine a new future for E.L.O.

by Rod Allan

BOOKS

On local murders...

A Matrix of Evidence by Bruce M. Olsen Pacific Coast Publishing Ltd., \$11.95, 235 pp.

About four years back, there was a rather sensational murder in the city of Edmonton. On June 13 1971 Robert Neville, a travel agent, was found shot to death in his office in downtown Edmonton. Keith Latta, a law professor and business partner of Neville's from Kingston, Ontario, was subsequently charged with non-capital murder, found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Bruce Olsen, the author of *A Matrix of Evidence* was working at William Head Federal Penitentiary, BC, when he first met Latta. Time passed, their friendship grew, and so did Olsen's interest in this strange little man who still professed innocence. The incredible tale that unravelled and Olsen's

eventual belief that Latta was telling the truth, that he was innocent, led him to research and write the book *A Matrix of Evidence*.

Apparently there was a trial with an inept defense (Latta never took the stand) and a dramatic prosecution armed with sketchy circumstantial evidence. This was combined with a police investigation which now appears to be shoddy, if not prejudiced.

But the true story only really begins after Latta's imprisonment. One year after his conviction, Latta announced that he had been in the office that Sunday morning (contrary to what he submitted in the trial) and that he had actually witnessed the murder of Neville.

Since then, a 'Brazilian connection' has surfaced along with hints from Neville's former girlfriend that he had incurred a \$30,000 gambling debt. Aha - a

'tract' taken out on his life - out in Edmonton?

First let me comment on the book itself. Lately, I have found myself indulging in huge doses of fiction under the pretext that only fiction could offer the style and emotional impact proper to a free-wielding imagination. Strangely enough, *A Matrix of Evidence*, as a work of non-fiction, manages to approach intricacies of plot through certain trail sequences and bizarre developments in evidence that rivals imaginative qualities in old-time 'thrillers'.

In *A Matrix of Evidence*, the 'thrill', if it can be described as such, is the realization of the stark reality that passes before the reader's eyes. Latta, the accused, still sits in a penitentiary awaiting notice of retrial. Familiarity with local hotels, streets, and parks mentioned in the book gives the reader a heightened sense of reality. It is Latta staying in the Edmonton Inn. It is the murder scene beside the Corona Hotel. It is Mayfair Park where the gun was found. The only question is, just how much credit is due to

continued on page 8

...and the demise of a peaceful, unique people

Pitseolak, Peter. *People From Our Side*. Hurtig Publishers. 166 pp. \$8.95 Paper/\$12.50 Cloth.

This is the story of the 'Inuit' people - the 'only people' ... and of a culture which has passed away. It is told in a simple manner by one of the Inuit themselves, Peter Pitseolak - a man whose ability to discern and relate historically significant events of his life provide us with a moving account of the disappearance of a society.

The account is of the people of 'Seekooseelak' or 'no ice', meaning that area around Cape Dorset, Baffin Island where there is no ice at break-up time. The book is a collection of some of the different written, oral, and photographic materials of Peter Pitseolak and it follows the general outlines of an autobiography, ending with an evaluation of the state of the Inuit people in 1972, one year before Pitseolak's death.

The story is generally one of Pitseolak's life but, indirectly, one of his people. Like the Toonik people of the Dorset culture who were swallowed up by another Eskimo culture in the fourteenth century, Pitseolak's people were, in his eyes, swallowed up by the encroachments of the 'kidluna' or 'white man', in the twentieth. Pitseolak was aware that his life spanned an era between two cultures and strongly felt the need to record both that life story and his final sadness at the disappearance of a traditional way of life.

"I'm happy about having white man's food when you want it, and I'm happy about having a place to live where the heat is always the same ... But it's not happier living in today's world. Today the Eskimos are not so poor, but long ago I never saw grown-ups fighting ... I

continued on page 8



Bears suffer bad draw

Surprising many by finishing second in the Klondike Classic held in Edmonton Dec. 27-30, Barry Mitchelson's basketball Bears surprised a few more, finishing third in the first annual Calgary Classic over the weekend.

After the Golden Bears dropped Winnipeg Wesmen 77-59, some of Mitchelson's crew may have had the feeling that the cards had been stacked against them from the outset.

The Bears found themselves sharing the same division with No. 1-ranked Manitoba Bisons, No. 4-ranked Acadia Axemen and No. 6-ranked Windsor Lancers.

Calgary, the host team, had to deal with only one top ranked team, that being No. 9-rated Laurentian Voyageurs. Winnipeg and the Marauders from McMaster were the other teams in Dinosaurs' division.

The U of C had good cause to "arrange" the divisions in that particular manner. They dished out about \$12,000 to help pay expenses for the visiting teams, and for that kind of money the host team should get some kind of break.

The Bears opened play Friday afternoon against the heavily favoured Acadia Axemen and upset the American-dominated team 82-81, after nearly blowing a 23 point lead in the second half.

Bears led 46-32 at the half thanks to Doug Baker's 20 points and the team's 57.5% field goal average.

Axemen were able to gain ground in the second half because of the growing weariness of the Bears, who went with only 7 players, plus Alberta's inability to put the

game out of reach by converting on the foul line. Bears hit on only 8 of 19 while the Axemen had 17 points on 27 attempts.

Baker finished with 31 points, hitting 14/23 for 61% while Mike Abercrombie helped out with 17 points. Alvin Jessamy, one of six Americans on the team, paced the Acadia attack with 16 points.

Saturday night, Bears played Manitoba with the winner advancing to the final. Manitoba, the top ranked team in the country had previously beaten Bears by margins of 14 and 32 points.

Bears' hands were full in the first half but they kept pace with their taller opponents and turned in a sterling defensive performance, trailing only 36-30 at halftime.

The second half opened with the Bisons striking for 6 points within the first 2 minutes, and that, coupled with Bears getting in early foul trouble, prevented the U of A squad from playing their aggressive style and they never got close losing 77-65.

Doug Baker again shot an excellent 55% from the field but only managed 11 attempts and 12 points. Brent Patterson had 13 points, 9 of them coming from his perfect night on the free throw line. The entire team

converted all 17 of their attempts on the foul line. For Manitoba Rick Watts had 22 points and Martin Riley 20, hitting on 64 % of his shots.

Bears gained third place by virtue of the easy 77-59 victory over Winnipeg, who they had previously beaten in exhibition matches by scores of 78-68 and 67-62.

Alberta led 43-24 at the half again due to Doug Baker's proficiency in the offensive end. Baker had 14 points in the first 20 minutes, and finished with 24. Len Davidiuk came off the bench to add 13 points.

The ease of Bears' victory shows up in the two most vital statistics - field goal average and rebounds. The Bears out shot the Bisons 44% to 30% and out re-bounded them 45-32. One statistic that doesn't show up is hustle, and the Bears certainly had a big edge in that department.

In the consolation game the Acadia Axemen chopped the McMaster crew down to size, trouncing them 104-76. In the final the Manitoba Bisons were upset by the No. 5-ranked Calgary Dinosaurs 72-71.

After all the upsets in the past two weeks the order of the top ten ranked teams will be anybody's guess.

by Darrell Semenuk

Pandas first thrashing

by Darrell Semenuk

Coach Debbie Shogan's Pandas basketball squad had their undefeated streak snapped over the weekend in a tournament in Saskatchewan.

Pandas opened the tournament with a 72-44 thrashing of

Brandon, but lost their next two games, 51-49 to Regina and 53-47 to Manitoba.

Coach Shogan decided that the team either could have prepared over the holidays for the tournament, or used the tournament to prepare for their next league games January 9, 10 against the Victoria Vikes.

"If we played all during the Christmas holidays we would have a stale ball club by February," said Shogan.

Pandas started to look more like their old selves with a 66-62 overtime win over Regina to capture third place in the tournament. They had to do it without three of their starters in the second half - Amanda Holloway and Deena Mitchell fouled out, while Karen Johnson suffered a knee injury.

Pandas record now stands at 18-2 including a 6-0 record in league play.

Crusader crucifies Clare

Welcome to the New Year, or as it is known at the city's other newspaper, Phase II of the "Let's Run Clare Out of Town" Crusade.

You have no doubt noticed, if you have picked up a recent copy of the city scandal sheet, that there is an insidious (and not at all subtle) plot afoot, set in motion by a prominent sports columnist, to rid the city of its most perilous pestilence since whooping cough - that miserable incompetent, Clare Drake.

This man (I can scarcely bring myself to call him that) has had the unmitigated gall to coach a losing hockey team - in EDMONTON!!

In the midst of all the recriminations and mud-slinging resulting from a nine-game losing streak, only the prominent columnist-cum-Crusader (not Cleveland, either, by God!) has maintained the proper perspective on the situation.

Coolly and efficiently, with unfailing judgement, our Crusader has weighed all the factors:

a) Drake admitted he was happy with the talent, when he really should have told the press, in his first day on the job, that management wasn't doing its job. (Left himself wide open there, notes Crusader.)

b) Told everyone his goal was to improve individual performance 20% but it hasn't happened. (Might be something involved there about having no power to threaten anyone with demotion, notes Crusader, but just the same...)

c) Players aren't putting out 100% maybe, but some are putting out 50% or even 60% and after all, it is a long season. (Players have to pace themselves, notes Crusader.)

d) Drake's system may be all right for smart-ass college kids, but you can't expect to get anywhere trying to move the puck out along the boards in pro hockey (Forget what you saw Buffalo doing to the Russians, notes Crusader. Pro players are too smart for that stuff.)

e) To get performance out of pro players, you have to have a proven pro coach (like Winnipeg's Bobby Kromm, notes Crusader) - Bobby who?

f) There may be some truth to the allegation that Bill Hunter's only talent lies in promoting junior hockey, but he owns stock, and is difficult to get fired (Might as well bite where there's a chance to draw blood, notes Crusader, and coaches are vulnerable.)

In short, our prominent columnist has rounded up all the facts that fit, put them all together, and come up with the conclusion that they spell D-R-A-K-E.

So, by the power vested in him by the Almighty, our Crusader has ordered the death sentence. One assumes that Oilers management will dutifully carry out the execution, as it has in the past - Ray McKay, Jack Norris, etc.

Consider please:

If all five teams in the Canadian Division were well-coached, would they all make the playoffs? Could Fred Shero coach the Oilers to a playoff berth in the city's industrial league? Couldn't even the worm Billy Harris (whom you may remember as the guy who was doing a terrific job until Team Canada '74 started losing, whereupon he became a silent scapegoat) coach the Winnipeg Jets to a playoff spot?

And what on earth has coaching got to do with the demise of an organization that reeks of mismanagement at the top, and of indifference at the bottom?

And finally, how can you take seriously anything written by the prominent columnist, when a recent column started out with a statement to the effect that Frank Mahovlich is playing his best hockey in years?

Greg Neiman

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T & F teams beat the boards

The wooden boards in Saskatoon were good to Alberta runners at the Knights of

Columbus Indoor Track and Field Meet on Dec. 29/30. Bear and Panda athletes

took home several medals in the tough competition, which drew over 3,000 spectators in the Saskatchewan city.

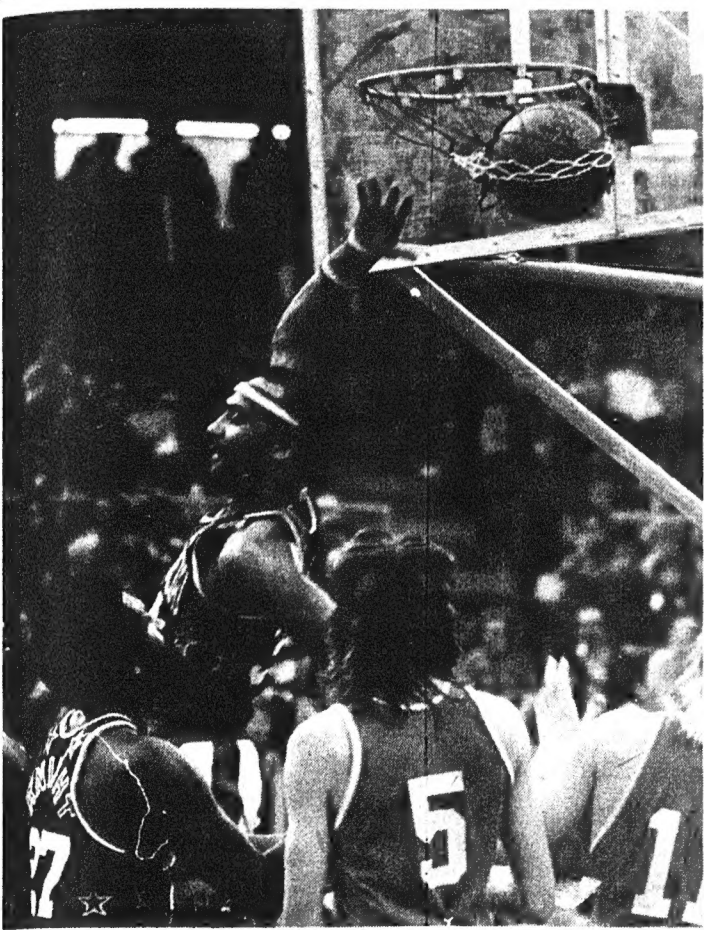
Bears' Darrell Menard swept both the men's 1,500- and 3,000-meter events with times of 3:57.7 and 8:32.3 respectively, while Damien Gynane clinched a narrow victory in the 800-meters (1:57.9), and Bears' 4x400 relay team walked away with a 3:31 finish, exceptionally fast on a short track.

Vic Marchiel beat a strong field of sprinters with a 9.4 time in the 80-m. event, while Flad Dzavik posted a jump of 6.15 meters to win the juvenile men's long jump.

Other outstanding Bear performances were: a second-place finish by the 4x1 lap relay team, a silver medal by Don Anderson in the 400-m., Marchiel's bronze in the 200 m., and fourth-place finishes by Bill Sutherland in 400 m., by Lyle Kuchmak in the 1,500- and 3,000-meters, and by Ken Wenman, with a 16'6" effort in pole vault.

Bears and Pandas host the University of Saskatchewan Huskies and Huskiettes in a dual meet this Saturday at the Kinsmen Field House.

Some of Canada's best, including international-class athletes such as Jo-Ann McTaggart, Jo-Anne Jones, and Ken Wenman, will participate in the meet, which begins at 6:30 p.m.



The Harlem Trotters were in town last Saturday, fascinating crowds with their basketball expertise. A myth regarding their legendary skill was exploded, at least for this staff, however, when a reporter discovered the baskets had been lowered. Photo Brian Gavriloff.

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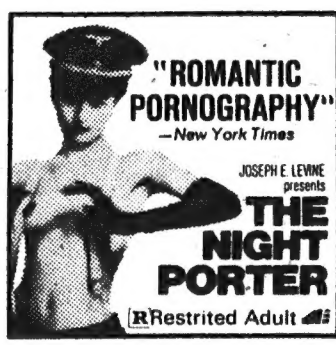
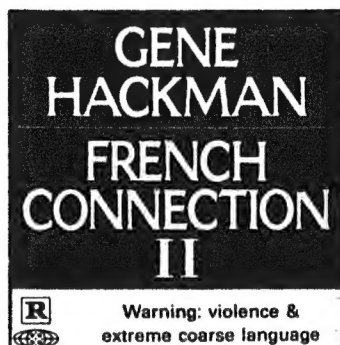
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footnotes

January 6

Campus Crusade for Christ. All welcome for a time of singing and sharing at 7:30 p.m. in SUB Meditation Room.

January 7

One Way-Agape members and any other Christians please meet in TB-81 at 5 p.m. for very important second term organizational meeting.

January 8

U of A Circle K Club first meeting at 7 p.m. in room 280 of SUB. All old members and any interested prospective members are asked to attend. The club is a volunteer service organizations that carries out a wide range of projects on campus and in Edmonton.

Campus NDP club will meet at 12:30 in Room 280 SUB to discuss the upcoming conference on the Heritage Trust Fund.

University Parish Thursday Supper and Worship 5:30 p.m. Supper in SUB Cafeteria; 6:30 p.m. worship - word and sacrament in an intimate, celebrative style; 8:00 p.m. planning meeting for spring retreat (Sponsored by University Parish, the Anglican-Presbyterian-United Chaplaincy). Meditation Room, SUB 158A.

January 9

Edmonton Chinese Christian Fellowship. Rev. Dreger will be among us to share his experiences as a missionary in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand. Also a slide show. 7:30 p.m. SUB 142.

January 10

U of A Invitational Gymnastics Meet. The western champions, the U of A Golden Bear and Panda teams, will be hosting a this meet at 1:00 p.m. in the main gym. Both men's and women's teams will be competing in the first scheduled meet of 75-76 season.

Outdoors Club. Anyone who signed up for cross-country ski lessons with Milmoor at the ski clinic, lessons will be held at Kinsmen Park Jan. 10 and 11 at 9:30 a.m. Meet at the west doors of the Fieldhouse.

January 12

University Parish. Parables of Jesus - Bible Study group. Bring your own supper and discover the meaning of the teachings of Jesus, then and now. 5-7 p.m. Chaplaincy office, 158 SUB.

January 13

University Parish Tuesday Lunch, weekly oasis - do it yourself sandwiches, etc. for 50 cents. Discussion, communion - 12:30 to 1:30. Meditation Room, SUB 158A.

January 18

Newman Community. A stand-up stage band, some of Edmonton's finest musicians, will play a benefit, Sunday night concert and dance at Newman Centre, St. Joseph's College. Doors at 8:00. Admission \$1.50 everyone welcome.

General

Freshman Orientation Seminars: position open: The position of director for Freshman Orientation Seminars '76 is now open. Further details may be obtained from or applications may be directed to Deb Matthews or Don Gukert, F.O.S. '76, Room 240, SUB (432-5319).

University Yoga Fitness Centre will organize a Hatha Yoga course, emphasizing mental relaxation, figure and physical fitness. Classes will be held at the university on a once-a-week basis. The 8 week course begins on January 28. Preference in registration will be given to students. For more information phone Dr. H. Dhanaraj 439-7897 (evenings) or Judith Spencer 433-4004 (evenings).

The 1976 Special Sessions Calendar which contains the information on the Spring, Summer, and Off-campus courses is expected to be available after January 15, 1976, at the Registrar's office. Information on the Summer 1976 or 1977 studies, recreation program, social program, any suggestions or help with problems concerning the Summer Student's Association may be obtained from the executive at Room 244 SUB or phone 432-1286 MWF 3:00-4:00 p.m. and TR 10:00-11:00 a.m.

Holders of University parking permits are reminded that, as in past years, a battery boosting service is available from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. Monday to Friday, holidays excepted, whenever temperature drops to -23.0 degrees Celsius or colder. Please call the Department of Physical Plant at 432-4855 for the service.

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French courses at all levels are offered by L'Ecole de L'Alliance Francaise. Contact Angela Preston 487-4778.

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Maternity clothes for sale, size 10-12 Short, 436-3348 after 5:30.

Classical guitar instruction by qualified teacher. Phone 434-3057.

Ski Reading Week, Feb. 23-28. Vernon, Silver Star, \$180.00. Includes 5 nights accommodation, 5 days lift tickets, transportation. 466-842, 8:30-9:30 p.m. MTWR; 465-5741, 11:00-12:00 noon MWF.

FEE PAYMENT

DEADLINE

JANUARY 15, 1976.

University regulations provide that the last day for payment of the second installment of fees and for payment of fees for Second Term only registrants is January 15, 1976. A penalty of \$15.00 will be charged on any payment made or postmarked after that date.

The regulations further state that should payment not be made by January 31st, registration will be subject to cancellation.

Fees are payable at the Office of the Comptroller, 3rd floor, Administration Building, or by mail addressed to the Fees Division, Office of the Comptroller, the University of Alberta.

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